

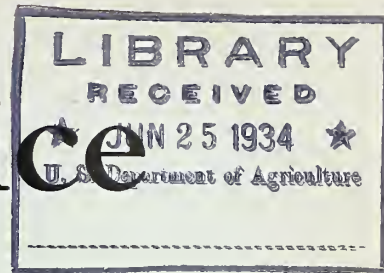
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# Extension Service Review



VOL. 5, No. 5

MAY 1934



OUTDOOR LIVING ROOMS ADD TO THE COMFORT AND ENJOYMENT OF ALL MEMBERS OF THE RURAL FAMILY

ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE EXTENSION SERVICE  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.





## In This Issue

WHAT were the objects of the Nation-wide survey of farm houses which was conducted during the last few months? Dr. Louise Stanley, Chief of the Bureau of Home Economics, tells of the cooperation of her Bureau, the Extension Service, the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, and the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture, in making the survey by means of a house-to-house canvass in approximately 10 percent of the counties of the Nation. The information on the needs of farm homes obtained by interviewing more than 600,000 persons should be of considerable help to extension workers in planning their work for the future.



GROUPS of rural women in New York are having the happy experience of adding to the pleasure and comfort of their families by making improvements in their living rooms.

“ALL ASPECTS of our land problem, those which deal with farming and those which deal with a new pattern of American living, will have somehow to be drawn together and correlated. How can we plan for long-time production until we know far more definitely how many people we are trying to feed?” says H. R. Tolley, Assistant Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, in the final installment of his review of the relation of agricultural production adjustment to the general agricultural picture.

IN SEVERAL counties in Oklahoma cotton growers are improving the quality of their crops by standardizing in single community varieties and growing and saving clean seed through 1-year variety gins. These growers believe that one way to eliminate the price-depressing effect of a crop surplus

is to put more of that crop into the high-quality class which does not have to compete with the bulk of the crop.

A SURVEY study recently made of the annual income of 46 farm families, located in six counties of South Carolina, showed that the average family numbered 4.5 persons, the average income was \$554.45; and the range of income for the 46 families was from \$92.50 for a family of 6 to \$1,987.39 for a family of 9 persons.

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## On The Calendar

Association of Agricultural College Editors, St. Paul, Minn., July 24-27.

American Association for the Advancement of Science, Berkeley, Calif., June 18-23.

American Home Economics Association, New York, N.Y., June 25-29.

4-H Short Course, Storrs, Conn., July 22-29.

Farm and Home Week, Amherst, Mass., July 24-27.

Annual 4-H Short Course, Raleigh, N.C., July 25-30.

Farmers' Week, Storrs, Conn., July 30 to August 3.

Tri-State Fair, Amarillo, Tex., September 15-21.

Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., September 16-22.

National Grange Convention, Hartford, Conn., November 14-23.

NOT ONLY did the plan carried out by the Texas Relief Commission and State extension workers furnish a source of food for the needy, but it gave work to more than 10,000 unemployed men and women, and formed an outlet for cattle growers which netted them an average of about \$5 per head above the market price at a time when the price was exceptionally low. All arrangements for the slaughter, cold storage, and the canning of more than 3,343 tons of beef were made by the extension workers cooperating with the relief commission.



TO PROVIDE properly for the needs and capacities of children, home demonstration agents are showing farm women how to make simple physical changes in the home and to supply better but inexpensive play materials. Agents in California, Massachusetts, Montana, Illinois, Minnesota, Kansas, and Oklahoma tell about the child development activities being carried on in their States.

THE EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW is issued monthly by the EXTENSION SERVICE of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. The matter contained in the REVIEW is published by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. The REVIEW seeks to supply to workers and cooperators of the Department of Agriculture engaged in extension activities, information of especial help to them in the performance of their duties, and is issued to them free by law. Others may obtain copies of the REVIEW from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 5 cents a copy, or by subscription at the rate of 50 cents a year, domestic, and 75 cents, foreign. Postage stamps will not be accepted in payment.

C. W. WARBURTON, Director

C. B. SMITH, Assistant Director

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# Extension Service Review

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NO. 5

## A Look at the Farm House Account of the Farm Housing Survey

LOUISE STANLEY  
Chief, Bureau of Home Economics

FOR THE PAST few months, from early in December 1933, until May 1, 1934, the Extension Service has been cooperating with the Bureau of Home Economics, the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, and the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture, in a Nation-wide survey of farm houses, as a project of the Civil Works Administration. The objects of this survey were to measure the potential demand for improving housing facilities on farms, to determine the costs of providing such facilities, to develop plans for their installation with standard specifications adapted to needs of typical sections, and to develop plans for financing their provision as a preliminary step in developing a public works program for improvement of farm houses and their equipment.

The immediate results of the survey have provided an insight into the needs of farm homes which the Extension Service will find of inestimable help in planning its work for the future. It is hoped that the findings of the survey will form the basis of a national program of construction of far-reaching economic effect, but irrespective of such potential results, the Extension Service will be able immediately to utilize the experience and data in creating better rural homes. In fact, in many localities the survey has already produced an interest in home improvement through focusing attention upon outstanding needs.

The survey was conducted by means of a house-to-house canvass in selected counties of 46 States by enumerators paid by the Civil Works Administration. The counties were selected for study with the purpose of representing typical farming

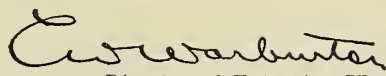
States. Practically all the field work was finished by February 15, 1934, and by the first week of March, five State summaries were received by the Bureau of Home Economics.

In each county there was a man employee of the Civil Works Administration whose qualifications were those of an architect, an engineer, or a contractor of experience. After the enumerators had made their visits, he selected from the schedules they had gathered about 100 homes of different types to visit with a supplementary schedule. This schedule covered in greater detail the repairs and improvements and new installations needed, with a few questions covering

### Knowledge Essential to Home Improvement

Many people think that home improvements are not possible without money, but this idea is only partially true. Extension workers report every year thousands upon thousands of home improvements made by farm families where the successful combination was knowledge and diligence rather than money.

The enumerators who went from house to house to procure the information for the Civil Works Administration rural housing survey stated emphatically that lack of knowledge was of equal importance with lack of money. The mobilization of all the forces within our counties to bring knowledge to bear on the home-improvement problems that affect the welfare of the rural family is, indeed, a challenge to all of us. This year we may have only a few demonstration homes, tours, exhibits, and meetings on home improvement, but we should look forward to 1935 with a far-reaching program on home improvement that will help farm people to install the improvements they need.

  
Director of Extension Work.

areas within each State. Approximately 10 percent of the counties of the Nation were studied, and more than 600,000 persons were interviewed. The enumerators, who were all women, numbering 11 to each county, gathered the data on a schedule covering information about the construction and size of the house; space requirements; water supply and sewage disposal; light and heat; refrigeration, laundry, and cooking facilities; landscaping of the house; the repairs, alterations or new installations needed; the relative importance of such repairs and improvements in the mind of the occupant; the possibility of new construction; and acceptable modes of financing. These results were tabulated and summarized in each county and the county summaries were summarized by the

other farm buildings, fences, and the lumber available on the farm. These data were used by the engineer as a basis for an estimate of the total repairs, improvements, and replacements needed in the county. Through interviewing local contractors, builders, dealers, and the farmers themselves, the engineer worked up on a unit basis the probable cost of such construction and projected it upon the whole county, thus arriving at a practical estimate of the total cost of repairs, replacements, and new installations needed in that county.

The national project has been administered from the Bureau of Home Economics in Washington, through the services of a large staff of clerks, architects, engineers, home-economics specialists,

(Continued on page 66)

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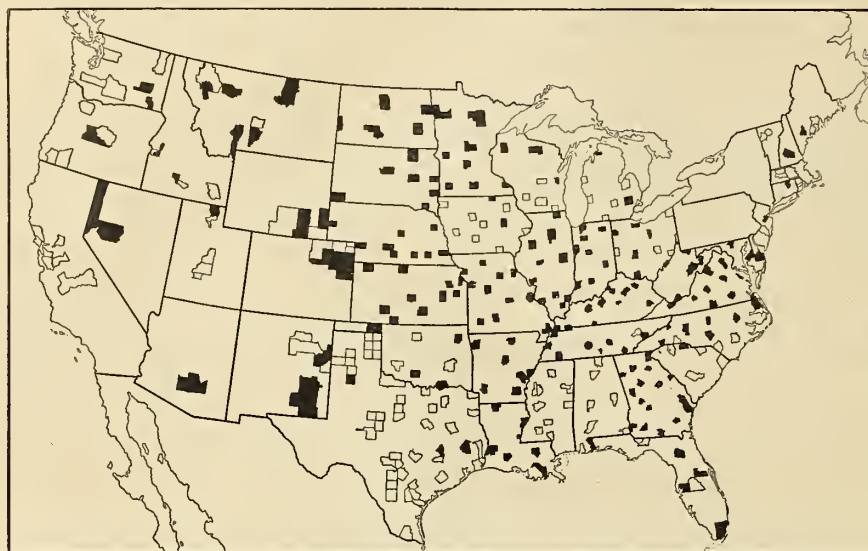


and statisticians. In each State the program is under the direction of a State home-economics extension worker appointed by the State director of extension. She was allotted a paid supervisor to work under her direction, and she has had at her command the advice of the various experts on the State staff. Three women clerks were furnished each State office by the Civil Works Administration.

In certain centers throughout the country groups of architects were brought together to design types of farm houses to be constructed at different cost levels and suitable to the peculiar conditions of various agricultural regions. At several of these centers and in Washington investigations of the standardization of home equipment and storage requirements are being carried on under the direction of qualified experts.

The national summary of the Farm Housing Survey and of the supplementary surveys is centralized in the Bureau of Home Economics in Washington. Preliminary releases to the press are made as soon as summaries are available from the various counties. At the same time, the possibilities of financing needed construction of farm houses are being investigated under the direction of the economic advisor to the Secretary of Agriculture. It is hoped that a practical plan of financing will develop from this study, supported by the weight of the need as indicated in the returns of the farm-housing survey, whereby the farmer, without obligating himself beyond his capacity to pay, can improve his living conditions and at the same time furnish a market for the trades and professions related to such construction.

Home demonstration agents and home management specialists are already at work helping rural home makers to use the resources at hand in meeting the deterioration of a long period of economic distress. It is possible that individual States will inaugurate construction programs as part of the emergency relief program of rural rehabilitation. If such programs are inaugurated, the extension workers are eager and ready to apply the information they have gathered in the farm-housing survey on a more extensive scale than the present resources of the Government allow.



Map showing distribution of counties in which farm housing surveys were conducted. Counties in black were completely surveyed, and counties outlined partially surveyed.

## Farm Homes Grow in Beauty



TEXAS



MAINE



MISSOURI



FLORIDA



WASHINGTON

A glimpse of five of the many thousands of farm homes which are growing in beauty from coast to coast and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. The improvement of their homes is one thing farm women are doing with the help of home demonstration agents.



# Relief Supports Live-at-Home Program

LAWRENCE WESTBROOK

In Charge, Rural Rehabilitation Program, Federal  
Emergency Relief Administration

**T**HE Extension Service started the "cow, sow, and hen" program. We of the Federal Emergency Relief are administering the funds by which that program can be made an actuality for every farm family regardless of its financial status.

The county agent can make a farmer want a cow, sow, and hen, but he cannot always ferret out the means by which the want may be fulfilled.

We talked reduction of cotton acreage for a century. We got it only when the Federal Government stepped in and made it more profitable for the individual farmer to reduce than not to reduce. We have talked cow, sow, and hen, but there are still a million farms in the South alone, that are without a cow. The share-crop system has kept the cropper too poor to buy livestock, or too closely tied down to cash crops to be able to provide feed and pasture on which to maintain it.

The Federal Emergency Relief Program is undertaking to place livestock with every qualified farmer regardless of his financial status, on terms such as he will be able to meet. The farmer's need is the primary standard. And not only will livestock for sustenance be provided, but also workstock, where necessary, and where it cannot be obtained by the farmer in any other way than through the relief agency. Along with livestock and workstock, supplies enough will be provided to carry the needy farmer until his own land begins to supply him. If his house needs repairs, that also will be considered where the needy farmer is willing to do such part of the labor as is within his ability.

## *Families Must Qualify*

The farm family receiving such aid must first qualify as willing and able to use it as a means of becoming economically independent. Where not considered capable of this, they will have to receive relief, if any, as a direct grant of supplies or through work projects.

The county agent and the home demonstration agent will be asked to act as advisers to the county rehabilitation committee, and to help shape a program for each rehabilitation family. Whatever trained personnel is necessary will

be employed by the county administrator to make the direct contacts.

First comes the matter of obtaining land for farm families now drifting about, squatting in shacks without land to work, or in rural towns and villages, perhaps doubled up with several other

**T**HE rural relief program is of vital interest to many thousands of farm families that have lacked the opportunity necessary to lift themselves from the destitute class. The program has been designed to aid these families to become self-supporting. Extension agents will be expected to cooperate closely with the workers employed to carry out the rural rehabilitation plans and to give direction to the educational activities necessary to make this new movement a success. In doing this, extension agents will be provided with an opportunity for helping many farm men and women who have hitherto been difficult to reach and influence. The educational work that extension agents can do in support of rural rehabilitation efforts will be invaluable in giving greater permanency to the results achieved.

*Lawrence Westbrook*  
Director of Extension Work.

families in a single small house. Land will be obtained by whatever means it can, in most cases without expenditure of cash. Deals will be made in accord with Agricultural Adjustment Administration contracts by which the needy tenant will pay his rent by repairing houses and fences, improving the land, or doing a specified amount of field labor.

The family that already has land may be without livestock or essential equipment, and such families will also be aided. Some landlords and tenants have abused the relief agencies by obtaining help for tenants who were not entitled to it. Strict precautions are being taken against such abuses. Administrators are required to check not only the applicant's



Lawrence Westbrook.

needs, but also the possibilities of his obtaining his requirements, or a part of them, through the Federal production credit agencies. The extent of his probable income, including cash crop benefit payments, is also checked, and steps taken to assure that it will be applied to settlement of the account with the relief administration program. Payment of this account may be made "in kind" or cash, or in labor on work projects.

## *Business Basis*

The program is being changed wherever possible from a charity basis to a business basis—business which is of the benevolent type, directed first of all to the family's rehabilitation, but nevertheless expecting repayment for every dollar of capital stock and supplies.

Every case in which the family is made actually self-sustaining, or more nearly so than at present, is that much relief for Uncle Sam, the great reliever. Every time a family is rehabilitated it stops one of the holes through which the taxpayer has seen his money dribbling. And unless hundreds of thousands of families, both in the city and in the country, are taught to take care of themselves, tax money will continue to be pumped in hundreds of millions annually into these leaky vessels.

Note, for instance, the tire makers who have been replaced by the drum process and the "merry-go-round" which make better tires and more of them with greatly reduced labor. The bottle-blowing machine, the dial telephone, the "canned" music in the movies, have shifted jobs from man to machine and will never give them back. Lumber mills, oil fields, mines, and textile plants have been shut down or have limited their operations in a way that has thrown workers for good and all into the



class of the "stranded." These former workers have been stranded high and dry, left helpless on the sands by the retreating tide of employment. Millions of them will remain a charge on governmental or private charity unless floated to new independence with the rural projects which we are undertaking to provide.

### *Food and Clothing*

Our first thought is to see that destitute families are supplied with food and clothing, but if we stop there, we have built only the foundation. Our plans will enable people to do more than merely exist. Work projects necessary under the relief program are being directed toward bringing shade trees to streets and lawns, to creating community parks, to building community clubhouses which reflect the native architecture and set a

The road is that pointed out by Henry W. Grady. He stated that the way to manliness and sturdiness of character is when every farmer shall eat bread from his own fields and meat from his own pastures, disturbed by no creditor and enslaved by no debt.

In addition to the 600,000 or 700,000 destitute families on relief rolls in rural areas and also on farms who must be assisted to stand alone, there are hundreds of thousands of unemployed persons in the cities of the country who have had farming experience and who are making every effort to get back to the land which they left, being convinced that they cannot find sufficient employment in cities to get them even the meager security that they formerly enjoyed in the country. Obviously, the addition of this vast number of po-

half of the cost of materials and furnishings, and in this house would be provided tools and facilities for carrying on old farm and home trades and crafts. In it might be made mattresses, harness, chaps, quilts, canned goods, cured meats, and dozens of other commodities needed in the neighborhood. In addition, repairs could be made to furniture, farm machinery, and the like. All would be taken care of more cheaply than is now the case in the cities, and in the long pull many would probably remain as small farmer-artisans to enrich the life of their community and to make their own independent way. The plan is believed practical from all standpoints for a year or two. It has great possibilities of merging with the already large movement toward small farm and home manufacture and thereby to stimulate a significant trend in rural life.

We can vision, through this program, a nation that is stronger and happier. It lies the other side of a wide Jordan. Across that Jordan we are confident of building a bridge, but our confidence is largely based on knowledge that we have with us the experience and ability acquired by the Extension Service during long years of driving toward the same cherished goal.



One of the chief objectives of the Rural Relief Administration is to help build industries like this one at Zebulon, N.C., where seven families with a capital of only \$175 have made themselves self-sustaining, through combining chair-making with their farming operations.

model for homes of the same type. Our first settlers usually had an architectural type all their own, dictated by the native material and by the climatic conditions. Buildings can be made beautiful in those styles at less cost than it would take to make them ugly in the imitation of imported styles.

The Director of the Extension Service and his aids have sat in with us at Washington to pattern this program. The State extension service directors have been asked to serve on their State rehabilitation committees. County agents and home demonstration agents are counted upon to guide their local committees. But with all that, an undertaking so far-flung cannot reach its objective unless it is backed by a public which realizes that the relief problem will continue to drain its pocketbook, until the destitute are made self-sustaining. Each community must swing into action with a host of volunteers, as it did in the Liberty Loan drive.

tential agricultural producers, if uncontrolled and unguided, would merely add to the distress of those who are already on farms, and who are unable to make a living even under existing conditions. Without general guidance and general planning many thousands of these people will go back to the farms and will become engaged in agricultural pursuits. Under the program proposed by the Rural Rehabilitation Division of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration such of the city unemployed as move to the country will be encouraged to engage in the trades which they have learned in the cities or to learn new ones adaptable to the community in which they move.

### *Work and Recreation*

A community clubhouse or work center for work and recreation would be built out of relief administration funds with the community or other political subdivision or agency taking care of one

COMMUNITY gardens and canning in Massachusetts under the direction of the extension workers were valued at \$231,500 during the past year. In the 15 communities reporting out of 25 which carried on gardening and canning, \$25,000 was invested in the gardening effort and the total return was \$137,275, showing a profit of over \$112,000 for the season's work. In addition to the fresh vegetables which gardeners obtained, 530,000 pounds of roots and cabbage were stored and 138,500 no. 3 cans were filled. In these 15 communities there were 3,786 family plots and 166 acres in area plots.

THE Department of Agricultural Economics of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, has completed a survey of farm-management projects. Even during the last 4 years certain of the better-managed farms of the State have shown a \$10 per acre advantage over farms in the same locality of similar size, fertility, and cropping. M. L. Mosher of the Agricultural Economics Department says, "Most of this advantage is the result of better balanced farming rather than any spectacular piece of work on the part of the co-operators."



# Highlights of Progress

## Significant Statements from Some State Extension Directors

### Program Must Include Social and Economic Problems

OUR present situation points very insistently and clearly to the need for greater emphasis on a program of adult education directed at underlying economic and social conditions. The need for developing this aspect of the extension program has been apparent for the last decade. Emphasis on production has overshadowed attention to improvement in marketing and distribution. Sociology and political economy have become a part of the extension service of the land-grant colleges in only a few States. Adult education that has as its objective better government and improvement in social conditions, more satisfying recreational activities, and happier family life, is quite as fundamental as better crops and livestock. The Extension Service in the next 20 years faces the challenge of expanding to include in its educational activities these broader economic and social problems.—Director H. J. Baker, New Jersey.

### Arkansas Lessens Credit Needs

Arkansas made a crop in 1933 on about half the amount of production credit obtained the year before. Then the crop was practically all owed for debts incurred in its production while last year only about 27 percent of the value of the crop was owed for debts incurred in its production.

This reduction in the borrowings for production purposes was partly due to an intensive drive on the live-at-home campaign, which encouraged the production of home supplies. Another factor was the cotton plow-up campaign which not only brought money to the farmers of the State but released additional land which was utilized for food and feed crops for home use.—Assistant Director T. Roy Reid, Arkansas.

### Illinois Program Speeded Up

Work which the Extension Service in Illinois has been doing for years in the interests of balanced, stabilized farming and a more satisfying farm home life was broadened into new and more extensive fields last year with the coming of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Emergency agricultural measures made necessary by the economic crisis have not changed or displaced our extension goals. They have only accelerated the rate of progress toward the point in view. Illinois farmers, for instance, have been

adjusting their cropping systems for years as shown by the fact that the acreage of legumes has been steadily increasing and the acreage of grains, such as corn and wheat, have been decreasing.

Many producers, however, have been too hard pressed for tax and interest money to adjust their acreages as extensively as they would have liked to. Now the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has come forward with an offer of substantial financial backing to Illinois farmers who will cut their wheat acreage 15 percent, their corn acreage 20 percent, and their production of hogs for the market 25 percent.

Between 1,860,000 and 2,715,000 acres of Illinois land will be released for legumes and other replacement crops if Illinois farmers cooperate to the limit in the wheat and corn-hog adjustment programs. If put into legumes, this acreage would go far toward bringing to reality the Extension Service's long continued teaching that 1 acre out of every 4 should be planted to legumes. This is one example of how emergency measures of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will bring closer the goals toward which the Extension Service has been working for years.—Director H. W. Mumford, Illinois.

### Tennessee Plans for the Future

In Tennessee 12 counties which had not had county agents in recent years appropriated funds during January for the employment of these agents. This brought the total number of agents in the State up to 87, leaving only 8 counties of the 95 without the services of county agents. It is the largest number of agents in the history of Tennessee extension work.

The retirement of a million and a half acres from production, as a result of production-control campaigns in cotton, will alter the business of farming in the State. The farmer will have fewer acres to plow, to cultivate, and to plant; all of which means that money and labor will be saved in addition to the benefit payments which he will receive. This will give him more time to devote to the growing of higher quality cash crops. It will also give him an opportunity to more satisfactorily arrange his farm production. He may produce more adequate supplies of feedstuffs for home use and he may produce the greater portion of the food that will be consumed on the farm.

In adapting farming operations to these changed conditions there are four major factors that should receive first attention. First, there is the production of feed and food for home consumption; second, the growing of increased acres of soil improvement crops; third, the increased attention to the production of higher quality products; and, fourth, to give more intensive devotion of time and talents to the building of a more satisfying rural life.—Director C. A. Keffer, Tennessee.

### Idaho Reaches More People

It is a conservative statement to assert that the Extension Service has reached more people in Idaho and has, in all probability, had more effect upon economic conditions of the farm enterprise than at any other time in the history of extension work in the State.—Director E. J. Iddings, Idaho.

### An Opportunity for Mississippi

The 1934-35 cotton acreage reduction program offers the best opportunity the State has ever had to develop a planned and sound system of farming. Farmers in the State who have already made definite study of planning a part of their farm activity have proved the value of such a program. These farms have convincingly shown that by planning and working toward this type of farm, families on the land can obtain a living from it and achieve as full a measure of well-being and security as any other class of people.—Director L. A. Olson, Mississippi.

### Nebraska and the Wheat Adjustment

It is not so much how the work was done, as it is the results that were accomplished in the 1933 wheat campaign. When the farmers of the State cut their wheat production 13 percent below the 3-year average and 17 percent below the 5-year average in the face of a rise in wheat prices, it is something to boast about.

The credit for the success of the wheat campaign in Nebraska should go to about 2,000 farmers who served on the local and county committees, and to the agricultural agents who helped them out.

Figures for the past 5 years on the wheat production of the State show that the farmers have been making a reduction in the acreage seeded to wheat and that they have been considerably helped

*(Continued on page 72)*



# Texas Cans Meat for Relief

**M**ORE than 3,343 tons of beef were canned through the efforts and cooperation of the Texas Relief Commission and the State extension workers. The project grew out of home

Texas A. & M. Way." This method is more efficient and economical when the meat is to be canned.

About 10,000 men and women were employed, for a large part



More than 1,000 men, taken from relief rolls in Texas, were trained in cutting meat.

canning demonstrations and the exceedingly great need for relief among the poor and unemployed. For a number of years the county agricultural and home demonstration agents have been actively engaged in a live-at-home program. This live-at-home demonstration work has been carried to every part of the State, and it necessarily involved the canning of more and better foodstuffs for home use. Some idea of the extent of this work may be gained from the fact that in 1932 more than 100,000,000 cans of food were prepared for home use, as compared with the previous year's record of 55,000,000 containers stored.

When the depression came along and there was a need of relief for the unemployed, the extension workers and the relief commission evolved a plan which worked benefits in three ways: First it furnished a source of food for the needy; second, it gave over 10,000 unemployed men and women work; third, it formed an outlet for cattle growers which netted them an average of about \$5 per head above the market price, at a time when the price was exceptionally low.

Through the organization of the county farm agents, under the direction of G. W. Barnes and A. I. Smith, animal husbandry specialists, cattle were purchased and assembled at 19 points for slaughter and canning. A method was devised whereby the cattle came in just fast enough to keep the canneries working at capacity. Roy W. Snyder, extension meat specialist, supervised the training of more than 1,000 men, taken from the relief rolls of the county, in cutting meat "the

women, from the relief rolls. Supervisors for the canning, usually ex-home demonstration agents, were under the direction of Mildred Horton, State home demonstration agent, Lola Blair, extension nutritionist, and nine district agents. Home demonstration agents had charge of equipping and operating the canneries. They made use of equipment which the women were using in the canning of food for home use. In this way, they avoided the complications and expense of commercial equipment. This simplified the training of women for this work and guaranteed successful operation.

After the work was completed, this plan had furnished excellent training in the practical and successful method of canning meat. Many of the women continued the work in their own homes after the relief work was completed.

Once the canneries were opened and operating, from 3 to 5 shifts were used during the 24-hour day. The work was so planned and arranged that the equipment was always ready and in use.

Under the plan 21,320 beef animals were slaughtered, dressing out 6,686,145 pounds of beef which went into 3,673,592 no. 2 cans. All arrangements for slaughter, cold storage, and can-



The canneries used home equipment and operated from 3 to 5 shifts a day.

ning were made by the extension workers cooperating with the relief commission. The commission furnished money for the purchase of cattle and the operation of the canning centers.

C. Z. Crain, commodities distributor for the relief commission, estimates that the cost of canning operations was 9 cents a pound without labor and 13 cents per pound including labor. This rather high labor cost is partially due to the fact that the first week or 10 days were required to properly train the workers for efficient operation.

Not only did the project have a material value in giving relief to the needy, but it had an advantage of improving the mental attitude of the workers. The training which the men and women received was an educational value which cannot be measured in terms of dollars and cents. The 10,000 workers engaged in this activity were left with the knowledge and experience that doubtless means a great deal more than the cash which they received for their labor.



The beef was packed and shipped to centers for distribution among families on relief rolls.



# The Problem of Long-Time Agricultural Adjustment

H. R. TOLLEY

Assistant Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Administration

*THIS is the second of two articles reviewing the relation of agricultural production adjustment to the general agricultural picture.*

ALL aspects of our land problem, those which deal with farming and those which deal with a new pattern of American living, will have somehow to be drawn together and correlated. How can we plan for a long-time production until we know far more definitely how many people we are trying to feed? Are we going to be more world-minded or more nationalistic? Are we going to lower tariffs, accept goods in some measure from abroad, and thus make it possible for our farms to produce in some measure for the world again? Or are we going to follow the cramped, suspicious, nationalistic trend now everywhere prevailing; keep up tariffs; regiment our farms and industries more and more to tense, denying limits of production; and strain every nerve and fiber of our being in a closely regulated effort to "live at home"? There is no painless path out of our troubles. We must weigh the pain and risks of nationalism against the pain and risks of renewed international dealing; set up marks that will stand for generations; and strike our course accordingly. Until we know where we are headed as a Nation, we cannot know how to plan for the long pull.

## Trade Abroad Necessary

Secretary Wallace makes no secret of his own belief that farmers would do well to insist on lower tariffs. He thinks that the pain of a completely regimented nationalism would be perhaps unendurable to agriculture, which under nationalism would suffer a permanent contraction far greater than would industry. He does not, from his knowledge of the American farmer, picture him as happy plowing limited licensed fields, with his Governmental permit to do so tacked up on a post. I, myself, feel that as the rigors of a constricted agriculture appear more plainly our farmers will be perhaps more willing to think about tearing down the tariff walls around protected industries and certain agricultural specialties, and blowing off some of the pressure of surpluses by reciprocal trade abroad. The pain of a tightly-drawn nationalism upon our agriculture would be real, and, strangely enough, American business

men, with shipping or international banking interests, are apparently also beginning to feel the strain. It may be that as to tariffs we are in for a general change of heart, and that America may in time plan to farm, in some part, for the world again. But until that shows plainer signs of happening, the only sensible thing for our agriculture is to lay its plans on the basis of domestic consumption, plus the actual surviving dribble of exports; and adjust these plans upward, if circumstances demand.

Plans based principally on domestic consumption must in themselves, as I want now to show you, be kept rather widely elastic. The figures I am going to put before you, and the comments, are again largely the work of Dr. F. F. Elliott, of the Planning Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. They are tentative figures, the first result of our initial approach to this question of consumption standards and long-time plans for our agriculture.

## Consumption of Food

Probably, as logical approach as any is to start with the level of consumption of food in the United States during the prosperous period of 1925-29, and determine the acreage of land required to supply that food. With this level of consumption, approximately 287,000,000 acres of crop land at average yields would be required to supply the food of our present population of about 125,000,000 people.

Of this acreage the equivalent of 280,000,000 acres were actually grown in the United States in that period. The additional 7,000,000 acres represent the acreage necessary to produce our net imports of sugar and vegetables and other minor food products. In addition to these products, we, of course, import practically our entire consumption of coffee, tea, spices, and bananas.

If we make our estimates in terms of the level of food consumption obtaining during the depression period, 1932-33, we find that approximately the same acreages would be required. There, however, is this very important difference—the prices which the farmers received for their products during the depression period were very, very much lower than during the other period—a consequence which is of great impor-

tance to the Nation as well as to the farmer.

In 1932 and 1933, the food products of approximately 14,000,000 average acres went into export trade and 10,000,000 acres into the piling up of excess stocks in this country. In contrast, the products of 32,000,000 were exported in the prosperous period, 1925-29, and products of only 2,000,000 acres went into excess stocks. It also should be noted that the products going into export channels during the earlier period brought a much higher price.

Up to this point we have been talking in terms of actual levels of consumption. Let us now turn to a consideration of the acreage that would be used to feed our population, if we followed some diets which have recently been suggested by the research workers in nutrition in the Federal Bureau of Home Economics.

## Balanced Diets

They have recently set up and described four scientifically balanced diets at different levels of nutritive content and cost. The first diet is a restricted diet for emergency use. This diet provides about 2,675 calories per capita per day, and is made up largely of the cheaper foods such as wheat flour, corn meal, and other cereals, dried beans and peas, with reduced quantities of fresh fruits and vegetables, milk and other dairy products. As suggested by the name, the quantities of food allowed are close to the minimum and are not recommended for use over extended periods.

The next two diets are the adequate diet at minimum cost and the adequate diet at moderate cost. These two diets provide about 3,000 calories per day and have a vitamin content of 50 to 100 percent greater than the restricted diet. They also provide for a much smaller consumption of cereal products and a corresponding increase in the consumption of dairy products, vegetables, and lean meat. As indicated by the name, the adequate diet at moderate cost is further removed from the restricted diet than the adequate diet at minimum cost. It provides for a more liberal consumption of milk, meat, and certain of the vegetables and fruits.

The fourth diet which is termed, "a liberal diet", provides about the same number of calories as the other diets. It, however, provides for an even smaller



use of cereal products and an increased, very liberal use, of lean meat, eggs, milk, tomatoes, vegetables, and fruits.

If we calculate the acreage necessary to supply our present population with the products called for in these diets, we find that the adequate diet at moderate cost would require approximately 280,000,000 acres, or almost exactly the same acreage as required by our 1932-33 level. The restricted diet would require only 162,000,000 acres, and the adequate diet at minimum cost 224,000,000 acres. The liberal diet, on the other hand, with its emphasis upon meat and dairy products, would require 335,000,000 acres in crop land and also some increase in range and pasture area above the amount we now have.

### ***Acreage Required***

Although the adequate diet at moderate cost would require almost the same acreage in food crops as was necessary to supply our requirements at the levels of consumption for 1925-29 or 1932-33, the distribution of the acreage among the various crops is decidedly different. For example, the per capita consumption of cereals such as wheat flour, corn meal, rice, and the like called for in the diet are approximately one third less than our actual consumption, 1925-29. The consumption of sugar called for is approximately one half of our present consumption. If this particular diet were followed, and we lost all our exports, it would be necessary to reduce our wheat acreage 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 acres, and our other cereals, used directly for food, a proportional amount. On the other hand, such a shift would require an increase of more than a million acres in our truck crops, and somewhat less than 4,000,000 acres in fruit crops. Likewise it would necessitate a reduction of about 15 to 20 percent in our slaughter of beef cattle and an increase of approximately 80 percent, or 18,000,000 head of dairy cows. The slaughter of hogs would be reduced approximately 12 percent, or 7,000,000 head.

### ***Changes in Production***

Should the liberal diet be followed these changes would be still more radical. Cereal acreages, for direct food consumption, would be further reduced; beef cattle slaughter would be increased 40 percent above the 1925-29 level; hog slaughter 40 percent above; and dairy cow number 80 percent above. It is apparent, therefore, that if either the adequate diet at moderate cost or the liberal diet were followed, very pronounced changes in our present agricultural production would be necessary.

To fill in the complete picture, we also need to consider the nonfood crops, especially cotton, flaxseed, tobacco, and oils for soap and industrial use. Thus to the total of 287,000,000 acres required for domestic consumption of food products at the 1925-29 level of consumption, we need to add 39,000,000 acres of nonfood crops to obtain the total crop acreage needed for domestic use of both food and nonfood products. In contrast with the 39,000,000 acres of nonfood products for domestic consumption in 1925-29, only 30,000,000 acres were used for the same purpose in 1932-33.

In the period (1925-29) the food and nonfood products from approximately 61,000,000 acres were exported and 3,000,000 acres accumulated as excess stocks in the United States. Of this acreage approximately 34,000,000 acres represented food crops, and 30,000,000 acres, nonfood crops.

These calculations do not take into account wool and hides. Inasmuch as hides are a byproduct of animal production, and wool largely a range and pasture product, changes in production of either would not directly cause a substantial increase in crop acreage.

To summarize: During 1928-32 we harvested approximately 360,000,000 acres of land in crops in the United States. Assuming that we continue to import sugar, flaxseed, and other products as in the past, of this 360,000,000 acres there would be required approximately 280,000,000 acres to produce enough food crops to maintain our present population at a level of food consumption equivalent, either to that enjoyed in the relatively prosperous period, 1925-29, or the "adequate diet at moderate costs" suggested by the home economists.

### ***Nonfood Products***

To supply our domestic consumption of nonfood products under analogous conditions, an additional 25 to 30 million acres would be needed. This leaves 50 to 55 million acres of harvested crop land of average productivity to go into exports, into accumulated stocks, to be devoted to the replacement of products we now import, or to be retired from production. To this 50 to 55 million acres of harvested crop land must be added the acreage of crop land which is left unharvested because of price, weather, or other cause, and acreage in idle and in fallow land. In 1929 approximately 10,000,000 acres were left unharvested because of crop failure and another 40,000,000 acres were let lie idle or were in fallow.

Thus the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is faced with a twofold

problem. We must first attempt to see that the production of the various crops for domestic use are distributed on the 305 to 310 million acres necessary for that purpose, in such a way as to maintain a proper balance among them. We must, in the second place, attempt to allot and control production on the 50 to 100 million acres of the remaining crop land, which usually goes into export or is allowed to remain idle or fallow, in such a manner as to obtain a maximum advantage or income from export trade, without, at the same time, piling up excess stocks of American products to depress our domestic prices.

In closing I should like to say a little something about our probable order of march on the new trails. Will it continue, in the oldtime pioneer manner, a voluntary march, a march in which no one has to join if he doesn't want to; a march, indeed under which the laws and tenets of the land now permit those who don't want to come along to stay right where they are and snipe, economically, at the organized marchers? Or will we, in terms of a new social and economic pioneering, call voluntarily and insistently for a new sort of social discipline; an order of march wherein everyone has to join, or at least refrain from sniping, if a large majority decide that the time has come to march all together, as one?

## **Highlights of Progress**

*(Continued from page 69)*

during a number of these years by drought which further cut down the yields per acre.

The fact that Nebraska farmers who signed contracts agreed to take 370,000 acres out of wheat production shows very materially the feeling of the Nebraska farmers and may be considered an indicator of their willingness to cooperate with the Adjustment Administration.—Director W. H. Brokaw, Nebraska.

### **Extension Lays the Cornerstone**

Taken as a whole, 1933 was outstanding in its accomplishments under trying conditions. The record of the year surpasses that of any other in terms of people reached and service rendered, in addition to the extra burden caused by the vast amount of farm relief work undertaken. When the new day for agriculture and industry comes, a clear-thinking farm population will be one of the cornerstones of the structure. The extension men and women are definitely helping to lay the foundation and establish this order.—Director J. H. Skinner, Indiana.



## Group Leadership



The center table, moved to the wall and combined with a mirror and flowers, has made a decorative feature in this room.



**L**IVING-ROOM rearrangement as carried on in New York State has satisfied a need felt by the homemakers—the need of more comfortable living conditions for the family at little or no expense. The work is carried on entirely by means of group leadership.

Any woman in the unit who is interested and needs help may join the group. The number of members varies from 4 to more than 15. In very large units the members are divided into two groups.

The group selects the house of one of its members for the demonstration under the specialist. There must be a good variety of furniture and small furnishings in the living room so that the woman may gain a broader experience and get more ideas for future use. She may thus learn how comfortable and attractive a well-arranged living room may be. The hostess must desire a change in her living room and must be open-minded and willing to cooperate.

At the demonstration it is important to point out that the room is to be arranged to fit the comfort and habits of the family using it. To this end the hostess has the privilege of explaining the family's wishes or of vetoing any suggestion that will not work. After these points are determined, the whole group dismantles the room, placing the furniture in the center of the room, and carrying into another room all small furnishings such as clocks, rugs, table covers, lamps, pictures, and ash trays.

The rearrangement begins by replacing the furniture. The members of the group make many suggestions and each one is tried until the group decides which arrangement best fits the purpose of the family and also fulfills the artistic requirements. Next the lamps are placed where the group decides they will be the most useful and add beauty to the furniture. The pictures are the third objects worked with and only as many as are needed are hung on the walls. They are placed in position after the group has determined the color, shape, and size best fitted for the spaces in which they will be hung. Lastly, all the remaining objects are placed where the group de-

cides they will add the most comfort, be of the greatest service, and improve the appearance of the room as a whole.

When the women see the homelike, comfortable, and attractive appearance of the completed room and realize that it is the result of their own group judgment, their confidence in their ability to carry on the project is keen.

After this one demonstration, the group has a tour of the other units in the county where houses improved under the direction of the specialist are open for their inspection. As each house has a different arrangement they find that they are able to add to their store of ideas.

The women in each unit then arrange at least six living rooms in their community. They have these rooms finished within a month or 6 weeks after the demonstration, at the end of which time the specialist returns and again meets the group in the several houses they have worked upon. She offers constructive criticism on what the women have done and gives them any further help they may request or need. These leaders are then ready to help their friends and neighbors, as the opportunity arises or requests are made.

The living-room rearrangement meetings have shown the homemaker the possibilities of what she already had on hand and how it can be used to the best advantage. The family now has a better appreciation for what may have seemed to them just old furniture and of which they were often ashamed.

The spirit of neighborliness has increased as members of different communities have worked together at informal meetings.

Florence E. Wright and Charlotte W. Brennan are the housing specialists conducting this project. As a result of their 2 years' effort 27 counties out of 37 have had the project in many of their units. It is still very popular and probably will be carried on for sometime.



Designed for living. Rearrangement brought comfort and beauty here.



# Home Demonstration News in the Press

## Agent Secures Press Cooperation

NEWSPAPERS in Rochester, N.Y., give a great deal of space to home demonstration work. The weekly schedule appears each week in the same place in the woman's section. Special stories are often played up in the daily papers, and the rotogravure section every now and then carries home demonstration pictures. When the agent, Georgia Watkins, was asked how it was done, she thought a moment, then said:

"Well, it seems to me that in securing the cooperation of the press, the first thing to do is to learn to write a good article. Then know your newspapers; get acquainted with the editor of features for women, the city editor, and the photographer, if there is one. It is always very important to keep faith with the paper, to do what you say you will do at all costs, and do not play favorites; give the same story, written up differently, to each paper. Be alert to recognize news material, especially that of timely interest and wide appeal. For instance, the papers were all glad to send reporters and photographers to get a story of a very old quilt shown during achievement week. In such events as the fall fashion show we use different models for each picture and devote our time to helping the newspaper representatives get what they want and early enough to make the rotogravure section. I know the closing times and dates of all our papers, of course."

The Roanoke Beacon, a progressive weekly in Plymouth, Washington County, N.C., dedicated one of its weekly issues to Miss Eugenia Patterson, home demonstration agent, and her work in the county.

## A Weekly Column

*"Caught Over the County" is the title under which the home demonstration agent in Menard County, Tex., ran a weekly column of newsy items on home-demonstration work.*

*Maybe there is nothing in a name, but this agent married one of the Menard County ranchmen and now is a home demonstrator herself.*

*The interesting way she handled this problem of home demonstration news is shown on the following sample "Caught Over the County" column.*

Preparation for a bigger and more efficient canning season is being made by Menard County people and merchants. Last week a carload of 46,000 tin cans was received by Luckenbach hardware stores and other merchants of Junction and Eden. More than a carload was sold last year in Menard County alone. A new style of can is being introduced this season in Menard. It will be used chiefly for vegetables to prevent darkening and discoloring. It is called the C enamel can and is designed especially for corn. A standard enamel can is also on the market to be used for colored foods, but this is the first season that merchants have handled the C enamel can. Mer-

chants are also showing new model cookers and sealers.

Mrs. George Ford of Saline is showing her friends two new curved walks and a stepping stone path that cost only the labor of the men around the place. The walks are made of big, flat rocks and have artistic curves to the front and back gate.

Miss Viola Dodd, bedroom demonstrator for Saline Girls Club has just built a new clothes closet with dimensions of 2½ by 6 feet. The closet is built on the back porch and opens into the bedroom, not affecting the size of the room.

Well-made American cheese has been the object of all county demonstration clubs, but Palmer seems to be leading in extension of the work. Mrs. Irby McWilliams, as chairman of the cheese expansion committee, says that they plan to reach every family in their own community with information as to how to make excellent cheese and give some of the surrounding communities the recipes also. The clubs plan to reach every family in the county that has not had a chance to make this excellent live-at-home product at a minimum expense during a plentiful milk season. Cheese can be safely made as long as the weather is mildly cool, but in warm weather it doesn't cure so well.

## Local Talent Chautauqua

THE idea "clicked" and 3,200 of the county's 6,069 men, women, and children attended the 3-day Chautauqua. It was something new in the way of local entertainment. The idea came to Bob Clarkson, formerly county agent of Teton County, Mont., when someone suggested a home-talent play for presentation in rural communities of the county.

Teton County is almost twice the size of the State of Rhode Island, just about as big as Delaware, and right in the lap of the Rocky Mountains which form the county's western boundary. The 1930 census listed 6,069 as the total population; 1,220 is the number given to Choteau, the county seat.

Bob Clarkson believes that country people like entertainment and recreation just like other folks. Every summer he has held recreational meetings in the various communities of the county, which now have a firm foothold in the county.

Once the idea of a "Choteauqua" was conceived it was not a difficult matter to obtain the backing of the home demonstration council, the Lions Club, the County Recreational Association, the Farmers' Union, and Choteau Women's Club. From that point on, it was a matter of organizing the available talent and arranging the program.

Two local women, especially interested in young people's work, agreed to manage a junior Chautauqua during the mornings. This was followed by afternoon and night performances on each of the 3 days. The program for the second afternoon and evening will give some idea of the talent displayed, which included community singing; address by Dr. Alfred Atkinson, president of Montana State College; fiddlers' contest; vocal and instrumental solos; and the Virginia jubilee, a minstrel show. There

was only one importation on the program, Dr. Atkinson; the others were all from Teton County.

A committee made up of one representative from each of the cooperating groups, appointed one member to be in charge of ticket sales and advertising. The season tickets were 25 cents for the 3 afternoon performances and 50 cents for the 3 night shows. After all expenses were deducted a nest egg of \$100 is there to start next year's "Choteauqua."

Will there be another "Choteauqua"? Bob Clarkson says, "There never was a greater need for wholesome recreation. Economic conditions are such that people do not have the money to buy their fun, and here is a way they can create their own entertainment and their own recreation. I believe the home-talent Chautauqua idea has taken such hold here that it would be difficult to replace it with commercial entertainment."



# The Farm Home and the Child

## Home Adjustments to Facilitate Better Training Made in Many Counties

### California

Each agent was encouraged to base the child-development program for her county or parents' group on whatever subject-matter foundation she was most secure. Where nutrition or children's clothing, home furnishing, yard planning, or home management was used as a basis for the child-development program, the agent used the method demonstration while the group provided the practical problems for discussion.

In Merced County the child-development and parent-education project was planned to fit the homes in the county to the needs of a child. This was carried on in two ways—first, by weaving the child-development phase in with the regular demonstration for the month; second, by having some special features and discussions on meeting the needs of the child through better equipment.

The nutrition project offered the subject of "Yeast breads", which included a study of wheat germ as a source of vitamin B for children. The home-furnishing project presented the problem of window treatment, bringing out such points as placing the windows low enough for the child to look out, and using washable inexpensive draperies.

The special features were an institute in which the morning was devoted to the child-development and parent-education program, conducted by the specialist, and the special problems of eating behavior in the afternoon. Another meeting in May was devoted to play equipment. In November, a discussion on equipping the home for the child was given in each home demonstration group. This meeting was held in the home of a demonstrator who had equipped a room for her children. After the discussion, the women were taken to see this room and observed how the mother had added equipment to the child's room which would help the child do things for himself.

### Massachusetts

Approximately 350 mothers in Franklin County scored their homes in relation to their children's welfare in order that they might find to what extent their home was adequate and what opportunities there were for improvement.

### Montana

Mrs. Florence Elliott of Valley County uses toys at each home demonstration meeting. A kit of well-selected toys is

carried around to all the meetings. The toys are given to the children whose mothers are at the meeting to play with while the demonstration or talk is in progress. The value of toys is well demonstrated by the interest and enthusiasm exhibited by the youngsters who eagerly watch for "Mrs. Elliott's toy box." The primary reason for this toy kit was to keep the children busy and quiet during



Parents are providing equipment for their children that will encourage initiative.

the meeting. It has offered splendid opportunities, however, for real education regarding toys.

### Illinois

Last year more than 438 homes in 11 Illinois counties made some adjustment in their home equipment so that it better fits the needs of a child. Some of the changes made were fixing a playroom; providing small table and chair for eating; making space for play corner in the dining room; lowering hooks for clothing; arranging shelves for toys and books; providing individual towels, glasses, and footstools; buying an old washstand for the boys to keep their toys in; and making a toilet chair for a 2-year old.

### Minnesota

In Nicollet County, the specialist is attempting a group composed of mothers and fathers. At the organization meeting she offered to lead a group where both men and women signed the enrollment blank. In one community an en-

rollment blank was sent in to the county office with the names of 8 women and 12 men. Two meetings have been held with this group, and each time several other men and women have also attended—the last time 20 women and 17 men. So far, the specialist has not attempted formal discussion, feeling that the group needed to be helped to feel comfortable together, as they are all farm people and unaccustomed to planned discussion. Much interest has been shown.

### Kansas

One unit in Montgomery County put up a very fine booth on equipping the home for the child and showed it at the Montgomery County Fair and the Farm Bureau Fair. It was viewed by at least 10,000 people.

### Oklahoma

The State Library Commission has cooperated by providing a "Child development library" for each county enrolled in this project. Some city libraries made special provision for lending books to farm women without asking the customary charge to out-of-city borrowers.

For 2 years the two State fair associations (Tulsa and Oklahoma City) have cooperated by providing for child-development exhibits and for premiums for them at these two State fairs. These have been educational exhibits and have interested large numbers of fair visitors.

The number of homes making at least 6 adjustments in furniture to meet the needs of children was almost twice as many last year as in the previous year, with 638 homes reporting such changes in 1933 and 340 in 1932.

COUNTY agricultural agents, home demonstration agents, and other interested persons will have the opportunity to obtain a number of graduate courses which have been especially adapted for their use. Cornell University is offering these courses between July 9 and August 17, 1934. Special attention will be given to the problems of extension workers and leaders. The courses will cover the following subject matter: Parent groups in extension, household management, household art, oral expression, and extension organization, administration, policy, and county program building for agriculture.



# County Zoning Helps Land Use

**I**N THE FALL OF 1932 the extension workers of Wisconsin met the problem of land utilization squarely with a well-planned and carefully balanced system of county zoning.

Many county budgets in the State were "unbalanced", taxes were delinquent, taxes were high, and county funds were low. Farmers had moved to cut-over land or broken new ground, some of which was undoubtedly unfit for farming activities. Farmers on the best land have had to scrape to pay taxes these past few years, and these farmers on land or broken new ground, some of make the payment.

Study and discussion of the problems led to a classification of land according to its best use. Maps were prepared of various sections, showing soil types, contour, and many other factors which might influence the use of such land. Facts which heretofore had been ignored or dismissed with blind faith in the old theory that the "plow follows the ax" were suddenly brought into a new light.

Cities have been zoned, why not zone the use of agricultural land. This is the

suggestion which finally led to a conclusion, believed to be a logical solution to the problems.

The enactments of rural land-zoning ordinances by the county boards of Oneida and Vilas Counties are largely the result of joint efforts on the part of the extension service, the conservation commission, and other State agencies working with local people. These ordinances, authorized by State law, enable the counties to control the settlement and use of lands outside the villages and cities.

That this problem of control of land uses is considered vital to the future of these counties is reflected in the fact that 16 other counties were considering the enactment of similar zoning ordinances at the end of 1933.

Zoning in all of these counties will involve the classification of land by land-use districts. Such a classification will make it possible for counties to prohibit land clearing and year-long residence in those "use" districts where such settlement would result in exorbitant taxes on other taxpayers. The State law pro-

vides for home rule by requiring the approval of each town board concerned before the ordinance becomes effective.

To promote a better understanding of the zoning plan a member of the extension service of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture has taken part in the meetings which have been held in every township where zoning has been under consideration during 1933. This procedure has enabled taxpayers to more intelligently advise their town officers as well as giving them a voice in the matter of providing additional roads, schools, and other facilities in the newly established farming sections. Because of this home rule feature the zoning ordinances have been endorsed in every county where they have been under discussion in township meetings.

Much of the land which has been judged unfit for farming purposes is being reforested. Nine Civilian Conservation Corps camps, engaged in erosion-control work, have been active in this work. Some of the land has been set aside to be used as State recreational parks.

## What Home Demonstration Agents Do



Just a few incidents in the daily life of the home demonstration agent as she goes about her business of advising and helping farm women with their home problems. Here she is giving advice over the telephone, helping a farm woman plant shrubs for screen plantings, holding a home-management meeting, and assisting farm women in selecting cooking utensils.



# One-Variety Cotton Communities

ONE WAY to eliminate the price-depressing effect of a crop surplus is to lift more of that crop into the high-quality class, which does not have to compete with the bulk of the crop. That is an agricultural adjustment that fits neatly into the national program.

In Pottawatomie, Custer, Okfuskee, and Haskell Counties, Okla., cotton growers are making that adjustment in cotton by standardizing on single-community varieties, growing and saving clean seed through 1-variety gins, and collecting premiums for staple of acceptable, uniform length and character. Pawnee County has just organized a 1-variety community.

Back of the work in Oklahoma is the Oklahoma Cotton Council, in which the State Extension Service and the Experiment Station staff, the Oklahoma Crop Improvement Association, and, of course, county agents, are active. In a number of places vocational agriculture teachers also have aided.

The Oklahoma Cotton Council grew from a conference called in 1931 by D. P. Trent, then director of the Oklahoma Extension Service. One of its earliest projects was the 1-variety community. This program called for about 5,000 acres blocked by 100 to 150 farmers pledged to grow one variety, gin at one gin, and buy cooperatively 3,000 to 5,000 bushels of seed.

*Staple length of cotton ginned to Dec. 1, 1933, by percentages*

Staple length	Oklahoma	All single variety gins	Shawnee	McLoud	Stigler	Weatherford	Weleetka
Under $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.....	5.4	0.2		1.0			
$\frac{3}{8}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inch.....	30.0	4.6	1.2	5.8	5.9	6.5	3.9
$2\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	49.1	54.6	36.5	25.2	66.2	67.5	71.6
1 inch and over.....	15.5	40.6	62.3	67.9	27.9	25.0	24.5

The report of grade and staple investigational work carried on cooperatively by the Oklahoma Experiment station, the Department of Agriculture, and ginners of the State tells the story for 1933.

Pottawatomie County, heart of the central Oklahoma cotton area, quickly undertook the 1-variety plan. County Agent James Lawrence held 40 community meetings attended by 1,760 people. A Shawnee bank financed the purchase of 8,000 bushels of seed. Three special seed-production plots were started. The multiplication of this seed has given 35,000 bushels of No. 1 seed, the best and largest supply the county has ever had.

"This year we had 653 farmers supporting this project with 13,600 acres after the plow-up campaign", County Agent Lawrence said. "This acreage

was divided into three gin units. These, up to November 20, had ginned a total of 3,250 bales of 1-variety cotton, with 500 to 600 bales going outside."

"In spite of handicaps of a bad cotton year", Mr. Lawrence said, "1-variety producers received \$2 to \$3 a bale premium over custom-run cotton sold on the same market. A few members lost interest and will drop out, but present indications are that we will gain 4 new ones to every 1 lost."

L. W. Osborn, Oklahoma extension agronomist; County Agent Phil Rogers, and Harry Chambers, vocational agriculture teacher, helped organize the Weatherford community in Custer County with 4,441 acres signed up. Beginning late last year, growers pooled their cotton and netted at least \$2.50 a bale over the local price.

At Weleetka, Okfuskee County, County Agent W. B. Gernert had the support of merchants and cotton buyers in the 1-variety program. One-variety cotton brought a premium price. The news of good cotton prices spread. Much cotton came in from tributary territory; but only the 1-variety cotton received the premium. The lesson of that is expected to spread, too.

Three years of work were culminated in Pawnee County in the recent signing of 6,000 acres to be planted to one variety, County Agent A. R. Garlington reported. The Pawnee Chamber of Com-

merce cooperated by furnishing pure seed on a return-two-for-one-basis to 4-H club and vocational agriculture students. The accumulated seed was sold to adults.

At a Pawnee community meeting, Mr. Garlington reported 16 to 40 farmers were growing Oklahoma Triumph 44. No two grew any other one variety. All voted for the "Early Triumph", as they call it. So it was throughout the campaign. "This speaks, of course, for two things—the experimental work conducted by the A. & M. College and the preliminary work done in introducing and popularizing this variety", said County Agent Garlington.

"Perhaps the greatest need in forwarding cotton improvement through the single-variety community", Mr. Osborn said, "is the work of a man who can devote his full time to that program."

## A News Clipping From Minnesota

Sherburn, Minn., January 31: It takes more than a good fire next door to overcome the interest Martin County farmers show in the Federal Government's corn-hog production control program.

Gathered to listen to County Agent A. S. Karr explain the plan, the farmers were interrupted by a fire which destroyed an adjoining cafe and pool hall.

Some suggested that the meeting adjourn, but one farmer shouted: "That fire can't get through a brick wall. Let's go ahead. This corn and hog thing looks good to us."

Not a farmer left until Karr finished his talk.

ILLINOIS boys' and girls' 4-H clubs have definitely planned as a part of their 1934 activity the "dressing up" of certain highways. They have a program of planting which is the result of their home-beautification projects. Road intersections will be made pleasing to the eye by the planting of trees and shrubs. The cooperation of the State highway department has been obtained, and it is believed that this improvement will encourage tourist trade.

NEW YORK State extension workers are aiding the farmers in holding three meetings with the idea of explaining farm-debt adjustment. In 35 States, 1,200 counties have now made plans for such debt adjustment. This is an attempt to bring about an agreement between the creditor and the debtor. Individual attention is given to all cases and consideration is given where most deserved.

THERE were 8,672 boys and girls enrolled in 985 local 4-H clubs during 1933 in South Dakota. Training was given to 103 judging teams and 212 demonstration teams. More than 4,085 exhibits were made at local and State fairs and shows.



## Landscape Improvement in New York

**D**URING the past few years many New York farmers and their families have found time to put some energy into improving their home grounds. For some, it did not pay to plant all of their usual crops, and this gave an oppor-

counties, and the work is now spreading to other counties.

A few of the contestants spent a moderate amount of cash but most of them spent very little or nothing. On some places the lawn needed attention. If



This garden was awarded first prize in the State competition for 1933. Eighteen months before this picture was taken this space was a part of an old rhubarb and berry patch. The only cash outlay on this garden was about \$20 which the housewife had received for exhibits at State and county fairs. No part of this sum was expended for labor, as all work was done by the contestant with a little assistance from her family.

tunity for other work. They wisely decided that they could benefit by spending this extra time improving the appearance and value of their properties by landscape planting.

The interest shown led to the development of landscape contests in several counties. The first contest was in Monroe County in 1930, which met with such success that the following year two more counties decided on similar plans. In 1932, 6 more counties joined, and last year 2 others followed suit. A year ago the State federation of farm and home bureaus, the 4-H clubs, and the American Agriculturalist united to help make this a State-wide project. More than 500 farm homes have been improved in these

there was too much shade for a good lawn a few of the poorest trees were removed; or, if the lawn was uneven some soil was brought in from a field to level it. The purchase of a few pounds of good grass seed was the only expenditure. Many placed ornamental shrubs on the property, but they were not properly located. During the next planting season they were taken up, some of them divided, and transplanted to more desirable locations. In some places, good native plants were obtained from nearby woodlots. Many of these could be used in border and screen plantings at no cost to the owners except their own time. For those who expressed a preference for nursery-grown stock, suggestions were made as to suitable varieties.

## New Film Strips

**S**IX new film strips as listed below have been completed by the Office of Cooperative Extension Work in cooperation with the Farm Credit Administration, and the Bureaus of Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Engineering, Animal Industry, Chemistry and Soils, and Home Economics. They may be purchased at the prices indicated from Dewey & Dewey, 7603 Twenty-sixth Avenue, Kenosha, Wis., after first obtaining authorization from the United States De-

partment of Agriculture. Blanks for this purpose will be supplied upon request to the Office of Cooperative Extension Work.

Series 207, Poultry in the Live-at-Home Program. Illustrates simple and inexpensive poultry-husbandry practices and encourages the use of eggs and poultry meat in the diet. The series was prepared especially for use in the Southern States by extension workers and others introducing poultry in the live-at-home program. 34 frames. 28 cents.

Series 210, Farm Fire Losses—A Challenge to Farmers. Illustrates the seriousness of annual losses from fires on farms, the main causes of fires, and recommended practices for their control. 47 frames. 28 cents.

Series 316, Controlling Parasites of Chickens. Illustrates sanitary methods of chicken-parasite control developed by scientists of the Department of Agriculture. 24 frames. 21 cents.

Series 318, Gully Control and Terracing Experiments, Erosion Experiment Farm, Bethany, Mo. Supplements Farmers' Bulletin 1669, Farm Terracing, and illustrates gully-control and terracing experiments on the Erosion Experiment Farm, Bethany, Mo. 47 frames. 28 cents.

Series 320, Making Hooked Rugs. Illustrates the basic information on the making of hooked rugs, including photographs of equipment, materials, types of design, methods of procedure, and ways of finishing the rug. 53 frames. 35 cents.

Farm Credit Administration Series 1, Applying For Production Credit. This series was prepared for staff members of the Farm Credit Administration, extension workers, teachers of vocational agriculture, and others, and illustrates how farmers can obtain production credit from a local production credit association. 34 frames. 28 cents.

### Revised Series

The following series have been revised:

Series 116, Beautifying the Farmstead. Supplements F. B. 1087, Beautifying the Farmstead and illustrates some of the more important things to be observed in planting home grounds on the farm. The series was prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry. 61 frames. 35 cents.

Series 303, Demand Outlook Charts, 1933-34. Illustrates selected charts with brief titles prepared by the outlook committee of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The explanatory notes should be supplemented with the agricultural outlook reports issued by the Bureau and by the States for the current year. 43 frames. 28 cents.

Series 306, Dairy Outlook Charts, 1933-34. Supplements the 1934 outlook report on dairying. 52 frames. 35 cents.

Series 317, Economic Facts for the Farm Home. Supplements Miscellaneous Extension Publication No. 7 on the same subject. The publication, which may be used as a syllabus, and the film strip are intended to help farm families to a better understanding of the present economic situation and how best to make needed adjustments to meet this situation. 78 frames. 42 cents.



# Georgia Woodlands



Before and after trees were planted in Hart County, Ga., demonstrations were started here in 1929 and 1930 with 60 acres reforested. The seedlings set in 1929 average 10 feet in height and slash pine growing 200 miles north of its natural range in Hart County put on 50 inches of growth in 1933. Forty-four farmers continued the good work this year by planting 113,000 additional pine seedlings during the week of March 5, 1934. These were set at the rate of 850 per acre.



during August 1933 showed that there were 1,637,800 acres which should be reforested. More than 14,500 acres have been planted to slash pine (*Pinus caribaea*) and 190 acres to loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*). The

soil moisture, prevent erosion on steep slopes, and have a money value as a farm crop. The floods which have taken such a heavy toll of life and land during recent years have gone far in bringing the attention of the public to the importance of trees as a measure of flood protection and control.

The protection offered to the birds which annually kill as many insects as some of our most efficient sprays, is no small part of the value of the farm woods. Without this natural protection from harmful insect pests it is hard to tell just what the annual loss would be or how successful man could be in combating such odds.

Now that the Government has offered to rent acres taken out of the production of cotton, tobacco, and corn this plan of reforestation offers a new opportunity. Trees are the best possible means of controlling erosion on the steep slopes. With farming once more headed for more prosperous times and a great many of the needed repairs now receiving attention, the making of fence posts shows another value of the farm forest or woodland.

Even though the direct cash return may seem slow, farm woodlands have more than just the timber value. They may be planted for windbreaks, shade for livestock and poultry, for the control of soil erosion, and they play an important part in a plan of proper land utilization.

**G**EOORGIA has an average of 33 acres of woodland for every farm in the State, a total of 8,372,937 acres of timber which, according to the last census figures, returned \$8,862,000 to Georgia farmers for farm-cut timber.

Georgia has developed a reforestation project. All production adjustment contracts have recommended reforestation as one of the uses of the retired acres.

Information obtained from a questionnaire sent to the county extension agents

State forestry nursery has sold, for this year's planting, 160,000 slash, 90,000 longleaf, 40,000 loblolly pines, and 6,000 black locust seedlings. As about 850 seedlings are planted to the acre this means that Georgia will have a grand total of about 16,000 acres that have been artificially reforested between 1925 and 1934.

The importance of tree growth on the land has been given a new meaning during the last few years. Trees control

## Virginia's Canning Budgets

**N**EARLY 7,000 Virginia women made and carried through a canning budget last year. The influence of these canning budgets is seen in the increased number of cans of tomatoes, other vegetables, and meats put up and the decreased amount of jam, jellies, and pickles. Here's how the Virginia canning budget has looked for the last 3 years.

Foods canned	1931, 2,381 budgets	1932, 3,786 budgets	1933, 6,991 budgets
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Fruits.....	38	37	24
Tomatoes.....	10	15	30
Other vegetables.....	18	25	35
Pickles and relishes.....	33	21	7
Meat.....	1	2	4

Of course, relief gardening has had much to do with the increased amount of canning done last year, but is not entirely responsible for the increase of 389

percent from 1932 to 1933, with more than a million jars of food preserved. In addition, 237,593 pounds of fruits and 238,383 pounds of vegetables were dried.

**A**RKANSAS farm women added \$8,450 to the family income through the operation of six home demonstration club markets. The markets were organized in towns too small to support a regular curb market, usually towns of from 4,000 to 10,000 population. Regulations were established to assure a definite quality and quantity of produce.

**I**N LINE with the present agricultural adjustment, Ohio has organized a "Use more butter committee." The members of the committee are those people interested in the problem of dairy surpluses. The committee will attempt to reach every farm home in the State with a pledge that more dairy products will be used on the farm table.

**C**AMP GILBERT, the 4-H leadership training camp of the Massachusetts Extension Service, is accomplishing its purpose. There are 77 percent of the 1933 campers who are taking an active part in the leadership of 4-H clubs, granges, scouts, and other organizations. Those in 4-H club work made up 69 percent of the total. When a questionnaire card was sent to the 1933 campers, 90 percent, or 108 out of 119, of them made reply.

From the 1933 group, 58 were in high school, 16 were in college or other schools, and 35 were working or staying at home. Active club members total 22, club leaders total 55, assistant club leaders 21, and 8 of them are leading other activities.

**G**RACE DELONG, home demonstration leader for the North Dakota Extension Service, reports a total of 519 homemakers' clubs with an enrollment of 8,683. Fifty-one new clubs were organized and 819 new members enrolled during 1933.



## A Farm Income Study

A SURVEY study has been made in South Carolina covering the source, amounts, and use of the annual income of 46 farm families, located in 6 counties of the State. The survey was started in 1932, at the suggestion of the State home demonstration staff.

Three agencies cooperated in the project, the United States Department of Agriculture through its home economists, the South Carolina Experiment Station through the home economists, and the Extension Service through the State home demonstration agent. The home economist of the Department of Agriculture entered into the formulation of plans and furnished the account forms used. The State home economist conducted the survey, making from two to six supervisory visits to each of the counties. She kept monthly and yearly tabulations and was in touch with the cooperating women through frequent letters. The home demonstration agent selected the counties and the women to undertake the work. Through the county home demonstration agents she collected the monthly account sheets and turned them over to the State economist.

The purpose of the study was to measure the adequacy of rural family income and living and to determine the relationship of success of income to its adequacy, the customs in regard to saving, the methods of planning expenditures, if any, and the quality and character of the living furnished by the farm.

The results shown by the home economist of the experiment station in her report are as follows:

The size of the average family was 4.5 persons and the average income was

\$554.45 per family or \$121.45 per person. The range of income in the 46 families was from \$92.50 for a family of 6 to \$1,987.39 for a family of 9 persons.

The sources of incomes when analyzed showed that 25 percent of the cash was mainly the result of efforts on the part of the homemaker, 23 percent of the income was directly from the farm, 44 percent was derived from other sources, and the remainder from the sale of investments or from money borrowed.

The income reported from the homemaker was gained largely through club market sales. The women contended that their care and work were the chief factors in the production and sale of these commodities. Revenue from this source resulting from the efforts of the homemaker, constituted almost all of the available cash income in some of the homes.

The fact that less than one fourth of the total amount spent by these farm families for food, clothing, shelter, and the other basic needs came from the business of farming, calls attention to the low profits and price of farm products.

### Cash Income

The average cash income reported for family needs was small; nevertheless, the total average expenditure for the group was well within the total average cash income. Purchases for the family needs were not made unless the cash was available for the contemplated outlay. Debts for the current expenses of the home were rarely incurred. The unpaid obligations reported had to do mainly with the business of farming.

It was found that 76 percent of the food consumed was produced on the farm, the remaining 24 percent being purchased. These percentages are based on the value of the food consumed, that produced on the farm, and that purchased with cash. The average value of food produced on the farm, per family per year, and used on the 46 family tables was \$274.98. Cash food purchases amounted to \$98.93 for the average family.

The cost of clothing in the average family was 14.4 percent of the average cash income.

Twenty-five families, or 54 percent of the total, reported savings or investments, monthly, in the form of life insurance.

No accurate check was kept of the kind and amount of food consumed in the early part of the survey. Therefore, it is not possible to estimate the energy or nutritive adequacy of the diets for the year under consideration.

## New Radio Program Established

A new monthly radio feature to be known as the "Home Demonstration Radio Hour" has been established by the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with State agricultural colleges, and the National Broadcasting Co. This program is being broadcast from 12:30 to 1:30 p.m., eastern standard time, on the first Wednesday of each month over a network of 48 radio stations. The first program of the new series was broadcast on June 6.

The Home Demonstration Radio Hour has been designed to acquaint farm women with the opportunities that home demonstration work gives them.

Important phases of the work being carried on with farm women will be presented by county extension workers, farm women, Federal and State extension officials, home-economics specialists, prominent educators, and other persons having a message for farm women.

Among the themes that will be developed during the monthly radio programs are: Home improvements that the family can make; safeguarding health in home and community; maintaining living standards on small incomes; work and recreation for the farm homemaker; satisfactions in farm life, and the like.

A musical program consisting of compositions suitable to the character of the broadcasts will be included in the Home Demonstration Radio Hour. The music will be played by the Home-steaders' Orchestra of the National Broadcasting Co.

### National 4-H Club Radio Program

#### Annual Theme: 4-H Club Work Influences the Farm and Home

##### Seventh Phase—Sons and Daughters Work in Partnership with Parents

Saturday, July 7, 12:30 to 1:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time

In Business With My Father.....	4-H club boy from Virginia.
How My 4-H Club Work Helped with the Family Budget.....	4-H club girl from New Hampshire.
Most Successful Club Work Dependent Upon Cooperation of Parents.....	Local 4-H club leader or parent of club members from New Hampshire.
Interesting 4-H Club Happenings.....	Florence L. Hall, U.S. Department of Agriculture.
Music We Should Know—Seventh Phase of the 1934 National 4-H Music Hour—Featuring compositions by Hadley, Rimski-Korsakov, Albeniz, Offenbach, Mascagni, and Di Capua.....	United States Marine Band.





## MRS. ROOSEVELT ON HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

THE Extension Service centering in rural homes is of tremendous value in helping people to live happily and justly. For a while, we put all of our emphasis on making money, but now we are putting much more emphasis on how to use our time. We must have money to keep going but after that achievement we still have the tremendous problem of living satisfactorily to ourselves. It is this problem which such home demonstration leaders as Martha Van Rensselaer of New York have sought to aid in solving. In honoring Miss Van Rensselaer, I would like to pay tribute as well to those other agents and leaders of home demonstration work throughout the United States who are carrying on the same ideals.

*Eleanor Roosevelt*

*From the statement made by Mrs. Roosevelt at the dedication of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall  
Ithaca, N.Y., February 15, 1934*



# AIDS IN HOME IMPROVEMENT

IMPROVEMENTS in homes are portrayed and discussed in illustrative material and bulletins prepared by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Extension Service. The following list gives some of the available material which extension workers may find valuable in their home-improvement work:



## FILM STRIPS

The Farm Water Supply.

No. 104 at 28 cents.

Beautifying the Farmstead.

No. 116 at 35 cents.

First Aid in Window Curtaining.

No. 209 at 35 cents.

Making Hooked Rugs.

No. 320 at 35 cents.

Plumbing for Farm Homes.

No. 189 at 28 cents.

Come into the Kitchen.

No. 238 at 35 cents.

Livable Living Rooms.

No. 285 at 35 cents.

Farm Sanitation.

No. 105 at 28 cents.

Good Equipment Saves Time and Energy.

No. 274 at 35 cents.

Good Posture for Health and Beauty.

No. 252 at 35 cents.

Consider the Children in the Home.

No. 315 at 35 cents.

## BULLETINS

Slip Covers.

Leaflet 76.

Farm Plumbing.

F.B. 1426.

Window Curtaining.

F.B. 1633.

Convenient Kitchens.

F.B. 1513.

Farmstead Water Supply.

F.B. 1448.

Beautifying the Farmstead.

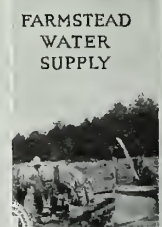
F.B. 1087.

House Cleaning Made Easier.

F.B. 1180.

Quality Guides in Buying Sheets and Pillowcases.

Leaflet 103.



## PORTFOLIOS



Each portfolio is made up of several mounted pictures laced together, and is available as a loan for short periods from the Bureau of Home Economics.

A New Deal for Old Furniture.

Built-in Storage Spaces.

Rug Designs.

Rug Equipment and Materials.

Making Hooked Rugs.

Extension agents may procure supplies of this material from the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. Orders should be sent through the office of the State extension director.

## EXTENSION SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture  
Washington, D.C.